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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

BASHORE, ALAIN L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1762

DATE MAILED: 06/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/560,215

Applicant(s)

LEVCHIN ET AL.

Examiner

Alain L. Bashore

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 and 39-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37, 39-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 10-11, 20, 22, 24-25, 39, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy.

DeLapa et al discloses a method of facilitating a value exchange between multiple users in a system using a network. A first user is associated with the system (system operator). The value exchange system receives a value exchange transaction from the first user (data; fig 3), wherein said transaction involves a second user (household). A second user is registered with the value exchange system and a pre-existing identifier of the second user is present, wherein the preexisting identifier enables communication with the second user independent of the value exchange system (416; fig 20). A value is transferred between the first user and the second user and value is allocated between said first account and a second account associated with the second user (coupon redemption). The first user sends the value exchange transaction to the value exchange system without informing the second user of the

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value exchange transaction, also prior to electronically sending notification to the second user, there is allocated the value between the first and second user associated with the second user.

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include to DeLapa et al separate servers for synchronization, communication, financial, and security for the purposes of network efficiencies per se.

De Lapa et al et al does not disclose:

- a first user (the buyer) being registered;
- a pre-existing identifier as a telephone number;
- value to be exchanged is receivable by the second user through a debit card; and,
- security providing asymmetric cryptographic scheme or a digital transaction certificate authentication.

Shkedy discloses a first user as being registered (col 13, lines 61-67), a pre-existing identifier as a telephone number (col 13, 61-67; col 14, 1-6), value to be exchanged is receivable by the second user through a debit card (col 11, lines 13-20) and security providing asymmetric cryptographic scheme or a digital transaction certificate authentication (col 10, lines 63-67).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include a first user being registered because Shkedy teaches such as required to use a value exchange system (col 13, lines 64-65).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include a pre-existing identifier as a telephone number because Shkedy teaches such as useful for identification purposes and as required data.

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include value to be exchanged is receivable by the second user through a debit card because Shkedy teaches such as a type utilized for value transfer.

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include security providing asymmetric cryptographic scheme or a digital transaction certificate authentication because Shkedy teaches such for security purposes.

DeLapa et al further does not disclose identifying by electronic mail address.

Shkedy discloses buyers identifying sellers (or value receivers) by electronic mail address (col 6, lines 40-47).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include buyers identifying sellers by electronic mail address because Shkedy discloses various means of communication between users of a value exchange system.

3. Claims 5, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Delapa et al in view of Shkedy as applied to claims 1 and 3 above, and further in view of Doggett et al.

Claims 34-38, 44-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Delapa et al in view of Shkedy in further view of Doggett et al.

Delapa et al in view of Shkedy does not disclose value is receivable by the second user as a redeemable voucher or web certificate.

Doggett et al discloses the value is receivable by the second user as a redeemable voucher (fig 6, col 12, lines 66-67; col 13, lines 1-11) or web certificate (col 123, lines 12-26).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include the value is receivable by the second user as a redeemable voucher or web certificate because Doggett et al teaches such as alternative means for conveyance of value.

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy in further view of Doggett as applied to claim 5, and further in view of Remington et al

Doggett in view of Kasai et al does not explicitly disclose the redeemable voucher including an electronic advertisement.

Remington et al discloses a redeemable voucher including an electronic advertisement (213; fig 7, col 10, lines 30-33).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include an electronic advertisement in the redeemable voucher because of what is taught by Remington et al. Remington et al teaches advertisements for the purposes of providing new services or for target marketing by a system provider (col 14, lines 60-67)

5. Claims 12-16, 18-19, 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy as applied to claims above, and further in view of Nikander.

Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy in further view of Doggett further in view of Nikander.

DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy further do not explicitly disclose:

establishing a link between a first user's mobile computing device a second user on a mobile client device for the value exchange transaction through a wireless network; and

the mobile communication device is: a personal digital assistant or a telephone.

Nikander discloses establishing a link between a first user's mobile computing device a second user on a mobile client device for the value exchange transaction through a wireless network (fig 6). Nikander also discloses a personal digital assistant (206), a telephone (202).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to establishing a link between a first user's mobile computing device a second user on a mobile client device for the value exchange transaction through a wireless network because of what is taught by Nikander. Nikander teaches that it is advantageous to use mobile communication for financial transactions (col 11, line 59).

It would have been obvious too one with ordinary skill in the art to include either a personal digital assistant a telephone because Nikander discloses functional equivalency in absence of unexpected or unobvious results.

6. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy in further view of Nikander as applied to claims 14 above, further in view of Borgatahi et al.

DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy in further view of Nikander does not explicitly disclose two-way pagers.

Borgatahl et al discloses two-way pages (col 5, lines 20-30).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include two-way pagers as an alternative for establishing a link to users because Borgatahl teaches functional equivalence (col 5, lines 20-30).

7. Claims 21, 23, 26-28, 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy as applied to claims above, and further in view of Downing et al.

Claims 26-28, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy in further view of Doggett et al and Downing et al.

DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy further does not disclose "wherein no term of said value exchange is negotiable by the second user".

Doggett et al discloses wherein no term of said value exchange is negotiable by the second user, i.e.: inherent to a redeemable voucher (fig 6, col 12, lines 66-67; col 13, lines 1-11) or web certificate (col 123, lines 12-26).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include to wherein no term of said value exchange is negotiable by the second user because Doggett et al teaches such as alternative means for conveyance of value.

DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy further does not explicitly disclose:

- value that may be converted from between currencies;
- value that may be held in escrow with an escrow party; and
- an identifier of a second user not registered with the distributed transaction system.

Downing et al discloses: an identifier of a second user that is not registered (col 7, lines 6-17). Also disclosed is: value converted from between currencies that depends on the pre-existing identifier (col 9, lines 22-26), and value held in escrow with an escrow party (col 8, lines 45-67).

It would have been obvious too one with ordinary skill in the art to include an identifier of a second user that is not registered because Downing et al teaches at there

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are customers that are not readily available to access registered systems (col 1, lines 55-67; col 2, lines 1-36) buy need quick access to value transfers (col 3, lines 24-26).

It would have been obvious too one with ordinary skill in the art to include value that may be converted from between currencies that depends on the pre-existing identifier because of what is taught by Downing et al. Downing et al teaches value exchange may require currency conversion if international in nature (col 9, lines 22-26).

It would have been obvious too one with ordinary skill in the art to include value that may be held in escrow with an escrow party because of what is taught by Downing et al. Downing et al teaches advantages of the sender to have an escrow (col 8, lines 45-67).

8. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over DeLapa et al in view of Shkedy in further view of Downing as applied to claims above, and further in view of Nikander.

Doggett et al in view of Kasai et al in further view of Downing does not explicitly disclose an instruction received through a mobile communication device.

Nikander discloses establishing a link between a first user's mobile computing for the value exchange transaction through a wireless network (fig 6).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to include an instruction received through a mobile communication device because of what is taught by Nikander. Nikander teaches that it is advantageous to use mobile communication for financial transactions (col 11, line 59).

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims of record have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alain L. Bashore whose telephone number is 571-272-6739. The examiner can normally be reached on about 7:30 am to 5:00 pm (Mon. thru Thurs.).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on 571-272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Regarding all Class 705 applications, the management contact regarding examination is: Vincent Millin (SPE, art unit 3624) at 571-272-6747.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Alain L. Bashore
Primary Examiner
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